Claims

1. A pharmaceutical composition for treating rheumatism, characterized in that, it is made from the following materials:

Tripterygium hypoglaucum (Levl.) Hutch.

Epimedium brevicornum Maxim.

Lycium barbarum L.

Cuscuta chinensis Lam., Cuscuta australis R. Br.

Wherein the materials must be composed of Tripterygium hypoglaucum (Levl.) Hutch and one or two or three other herbs in the rest 3 herbs.

2. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 made from the following materials:

Tripterygium hypoglaucum (Levl.) Hutch. 1-4 part by weight

Epimedium brevicornum Maxim. 1-4 part by weight

Lycium barbarum L. 1-4 part by weight

Cuscuta chinensis Lam., Cuscuta australis R. Br. 1-4 part by weight.

3. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 made from the following materials:

Tripterygium hypoglaucum (Levl.) Hutch. 2 part by weight

Epimedium brevicornum Maxim. 2 part by weight

Lycium barbarum L. 1 part by weight

Cuscuta chinensis Lam., Cuscuta australis R. Br. 1 part by weight

4. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1, characterized in that, it can be made from the correspond effective constituents of the materials above-mentioned as following that Epimedium brevicornum Maxim.can be replaced by any one or more than one among icariine, deuteron-icariine I, deuteron-icariine II and glyc-icariine A;

Tripterygium hypoglaucum (Levl.) Hutch can be replaced by diterpenoids, triterpenoids and alkaloids compound thereof, and Lycium barbarum L.and Cuscuta chinensis Lam.can be replaed by flavone contained thereof.

5. A method of preparing the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1, 2 or 3, characterized in that, it includes the processes under-mentioned:

The raw herbs are weighed, and Epimedium brevicornum Maxim.and Tripterygium hypoglaucum (Levl.) Hutch.were cut into pieces respectively; including raw material or crushed powder of Lycium barbarum L. and Cuscuta chinensis Lam., four herbs hereinbefore, were extracted with 0-95% ethanol at 10-98℃ respectively or combinatively for continuing 1-4 times. Ethanol was recycled respectively or combinatively in extracted fluid, then extraction was concentrated, dried, crushed, mixed uniformly or proportionally, manufactured to dosage form adopted in clinical work;

Raw herbs were weighed: Epimedium brevicornum Maxim.and Tripterygium hypoglaucum (Levl.) Hutch.were cut into pieces, boiled out in water for three times respectively, and Lycium barbarum L. or Cuscuta chinensis Lam.were immersed in water of 80℃ ~ 95℃ for 1-3 times respectively. Decoction or immersion fluids of three times of each herb were blended respectively, then mixture fluid was respectively poured through corresponding macropore polymeric adsorbent column. After absorption, resin column was washed with water until effluent became clear, then was eluted with 30-99.5% ethanol until color of effluent became deep. Then eluent was collected until color of eluent became from deep to very weak while ethanol liquid was forced out

from the column with water. Eluent was mixed with the ethanol liquid. The weight of total eluent was 1-8 fold of the herbs; eluent of each herbs was recycled, concentrated to specific gavity of 1.10 respectively, then extractive of every herbs were obtained by respective or combinative spray drying, which were mixed uniformly and proportionally, manufactured to dosage form adopted in clinical work.

6. A method of preparing the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1, 2 or 3, characterized in that, it can be made into any dose forms adopted in the clinical work such as hard gelatin capsule, soft capsule, tablet, granule and injection.

7. A method of preparing the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1, 2 or 3, characterized in that, it includes the processes under-mentioned:

Tripterygium hypoglaucum (Levl.) Hutch. were cut into pieces, extracted three times after 13, 10, 10-fold added in respectively, each time lasting 1 hour; Epimedium brevicornum Maxim.was cut into segments, extracted three times after 15, 10, 10-fold water was added in respectively, each extraction lasting 1 hour; Lycium barbarum L. was crushed to raw material, and immersed in 20-fold water of 80℃-95℃ for 1 hour; Cuscuta chinensis Lam. was crushed to raw powder, immersed in 31-fold water of 90℃ for 1 hour; decoction fluid or immersion fluid of four herbs were filtrated repectively, poured through WLD or D101 or other type of macropore polymeric adsorbent column, eluted with 70% ethanol, when the color of effluent became deep significantly, eluent was commenced to collect; when the color of effluent became very weak, elution was over. Eluent of each herbs was recycled to get ethanol, concentrated, dried, finally extractive drug

powder was obtained; which were mixed uniformly and proportionally, manufactured to dosage form adopted in clinical work.

8. The use of the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1, 2 or 3 in the manufacture of a medicament for treating the rheumatoid and rheumatoid arthritis.

9. The use of the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1, 2 or 3 in the manufacture of a medicament for treating the systemic lupus erythematosus.

10. The use of the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1, 2 or 3 in the manufacture of a medicament for treating the chronic nephritis, crohn's disease and lepra reaction and the other autoimmune disease .